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# The China Mail.

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HONGKONG, THURSDAY, APRIL 8, 1920

日十二月二年庚戌年九百一十九

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## TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

### GERMAN SITUATION.

Official and other reports of the situation in Westphalia and Ruhr show that German regulars entered Dortmund which the Reds had considerably plundered, and are advancing eastwards against much stronger Red forces. The regulars occupied Muelheim without fighting and the whole northern border of Ruhr. The Red losses near Peltum exceeded 300. Two armoured cars and aviators participated. The Reds in the Hoerde district stormed the railway-station. The Reds were collecting at Essen, where they robbed Krupp's provision department; but the regulars are expected there immediately.

The minister for defence and commander-in-chief at Berlin issued a proclamation to Rhenish Westphalians denying that agreements with the workers had been broken by the entry of troops, who were ordered to avoid severity or provocation acts.

Goepfert, the head of the German peace delegation, visited the foreign ministry on April 5 and reiterated assurances as regards the purely policing character of the German operations in Ruhr, which he declared would end in a week, but the inter-allied commission of control declares that the German forces in Ruhr are utterly disproportionate to any mere restoration of order. Numerous concentrations of troops are progressing. For instance, there is one division stationed at Muenster, less than fifty miles from the Rhine, which has already begun to enter the forbidden zone. General Degoutte in a proclamation in the occupied zone declares a state of siege in the region of Frankfurt, Darmstadt and Dieburg. He prohibits all traffic between the newly occupied zone and the rest of Germany, except the transport of food. He establishes a postal censorship, suspends the newspapers, and takes over the military telephones and telegraphs.

Mayence reports that the French advance was unopposed. It will be completed to-day. The result of the extension of the French bridgehead at Mayence by eighteen miles is an occupying force estimated to comprise 18,000, largely cavalry.

Apparently France acted in Germany without awaiting the consent of the Allies but according to Reuter's man at Paris no trouble is anticipated as the diplomatic circular sent by the French government to its representatives abroad emphasised that the action was in nowise of hostile intent. Britain's silence as regards the circular is taken as consent. Some of the French papers appeal for British co-operation with the fleet of otherwise against "continental violations of the treaty." The *Express* says that Britain having taken from the Germans what they demanded, it is only just that France should insist on ensuring her safety and guaranteeing the supplies of Ruhr coal. The writer adds that M. Millerand, when asked if Britain accepted the French viewpoint, replied: "Britain has been victorious. So has France. I am confident that all will end well."

The risk of the French action in Ruhr developing into an international crisis is emphasised by the Italian papers, which declare that Britain and Italy cannot ignore what is happening. According to the *Popolo Romano*, the cabinet has decided morally to support France while intimating that Italy will not participate in military measures against Germany. The British press sympathises with the French viewpoint that a militarist clique is responsible for the German advance, with the purpose of maintaining a counter-revolutionary army in Ruhr instead of at Berlin; but doubts the wisdom of France's separate action as tending to an immense extension of allied military commitments and the postponement of the settlement with Germany.

M. Millerand has notified Herr Mayer that the occupation of Frankfurt, Homburg, Hanau, Darmstadt and Dieburg will terminate immediately the German troops have completely evacuated the neutral zone.

### JAPANESE TAKE VLADIVOSTOK

New York, April 6.  
Japanese troops entered the city of Vladivostok after eight hours severe fighting.

### SOUTH WALES MINERS VIEWS

LONDON, April 6.  
Ten thousand South Wales miners have passed a resolution against nationalisation of the mines. They advocated a system of profit sharing after payment of a fair dividend and proper wages to the workmen.

### COLONIAL HOME RULE

BONAR LAW REPROVED FOR CARELESS SPEECH.

April 6.  
The *Manchester Guardian*, commenting on Bonar Law's speech in the Commons with reference to dominion home rule, with special reference to the fact that South African republicans are endeavouring to apply the argument in their favour, dwells on the importance of ministers thinking carefully when speaking at the centre of the empire. In order to avoid misinterpretation. The paper contends that Smuts was absolutely right in his contention that the dominions are not entitled to secede from the empire. "The relation of the crown to provinces, Cape, or Transvaal is precisely the same as its relation to Cornwall or Lancashire. Smuts is completely sound ground in maintaining that no portion of a single sovereign state can throw off allegiance on its own authority without an act of rebellion or revolution. We could not do it in England and it cannot lawfully be done in Canada or South Africa."

The *Manchester Guardian* attributes Bonar Law's speech to the fact that we have such good reason to rely on the goodwill of the dominions that any attempt to force their loyalty is unthinkable. "If Australia, whose consciousness of distinct nationality has grown so enormously in wartime, were to say to us some day that she wished the formal tie to be severed, then a friendly though foreign Australia would so clearly bear a greater affinity to us in the world than an ungrateful Australia held down by force of arms, it that be conceivable. As Bonar Law says we should certainly not try to force her. But that is not to say that any British Dominion might give us, as it were, a month's notice, would find the notice accepted."

## SUBWAYS FOR TOKYO ARE PLANNED.

CHARTERS GRANTED.  
EXPERT COMING FROM LONDON.

Tokyo, March 25.—Tokyo is promised a subway rapid transit service within the next six or seven years, if the plans that have been framed by three promoting companies come to fruition.

The Government has granted charters to the Tokyo Railway Company, the Tokyo Rapid Transit Company, and the Musashi Electric Company, to construct "tubes" in the city. An expert is expected to arrive in Japan shortly to advise and generally supervise the construction. This man, it is said, has had a long experience with the London "tubes." When the scheme of constructing subway lines in Tokyo was first mooted, the Government encouraged the project, but stipulated that the different companies in the new enterprise should combine and make one big undertaking of the scheme. This was not agreed to, and for some time the Government withheld the necessary permission, but a few days ago granted the charters applied for.

PLANS TO BUILD 20.6 MILES.  
The Tokyo Railway Company proposes the construction of three lines, 20.6 miles in length. The first of these will be from Meguro to Oshige through Tunkiji; the second from Ikebukuro to Susaki, through Takasagabashi, Iidabashi and Oemachi; while the third will be from Sugamo to Masebashi. The total cost is estimated at ¥ 92,000,000. It is hoped that work will be commenced this year and it is hoped to have all the lines running by 1927.

The Tokyo Rapid Transit Company proposes constructing a subway from Shinjuku to Ohmura via Hibiya and Masebashi. The distance is small being a little over 4 miles, but according to the present system of travelling, where one has to wait for the street car and then transfer twice or thrice, from 40 minutes to one hour is required to do distance. The company proposes to do the distance in less than 10 minutes.

The Musashi Electric Company proposes to construct a line from Meguro to Hibiya traversing the western outskirts of the capital. The route will be five miles in length and is estimated to cost about ¥20,000,000.

WILL BE GREAT TIME SAVER.  
The great saving of time that will result when these schemes reach fruition, and the subways are in good working condition, may be gauged by the claim of the promoters of the subway schemes that the distance between Shinjuku and Asakusa will be done in 13 minutes in a "tube." At present to go from the Ginza to Asakusa, it takes well over an hour.

A great benefit that will result from this scheme, said one of the founders of the new companies to the *Japan Advertiser*, "is that it will greatly relieve the congested state of travelling in Tokyo and the outskirts. At the present rate of overcrowding and deterioration of the rolling stock and tram tracks, the entire transportation system of Tokyo, by street cars, will be as good as tied up in three years. The street cars will continue to run even when the 'tubes' are in full working order, but they will be as different from the present cars as we hope to make the 'tubes' different from the narrow crowded boxes that now do service for the travelling public of Tokyo."

FORCES AN UNDERGROUND TOKYO.  
That the successful termination of the subway scheme may be the beginning of an "underground" world in Tokyo was another of the hopes entertained by the promoters. "Erection of skyscrapers will not be a successful project. The Japanese do not seem to care for that, and all laid and done, it is a question whether tall buildings are ornate. I rather think that they tend to mar the beauty of a city, though they may be impressive. After we have burrowed in, the ground and Tokyo is enabled to travel more comfortably and quicker, I hope to see others following in our wake too. It is not such an impossible project to put many of our smaller factories underground. That will relieve the housing situation considerably, and the ugly sights that are to be seen of little workshops dotting the city in irregular confusion everywhere will, I hope, go down below."

It is proposed to run the 'tubes' at an uniform speed of about 16 miles per hour. The trains will be available from 5 a.m. until midnight, and the charges will be 2 sen 5 rin per mile. Although the companies that have projected the subway scheme will not combine, it is understood that when the lines are all completed, they will amalgamate into one joint company, which will probably be semi-officially run, the Government subsidising the service partially. At places where subterranean excavation is inadvisable, the track will be elevated.—J. A.

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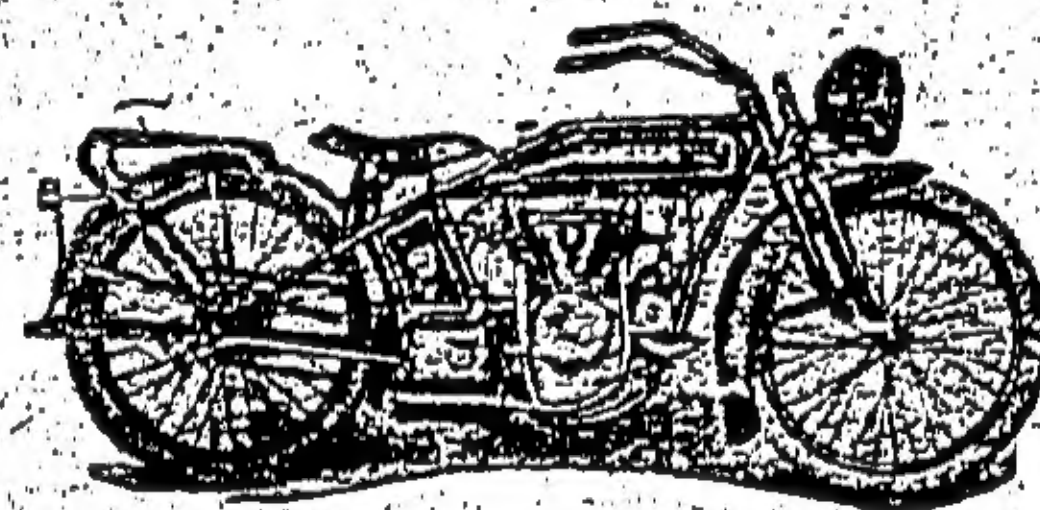
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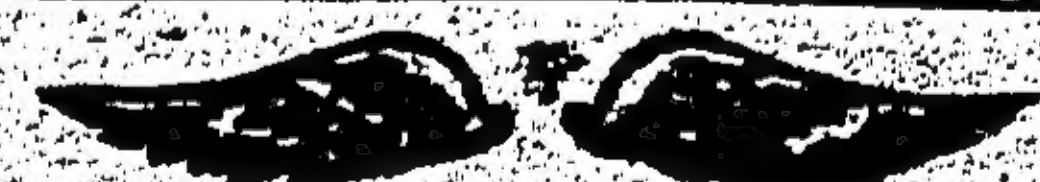
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On view from Saturday, the 10, inst.  
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she now lies in the Menai River,  
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This Steamer went ashore in the  
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When there are diseases prevalent in  
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Infants and so Great Care must be  
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food otherwise they would give their  
Mothers a lot of trouble. To avoid  
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THERAPION NO. 1  
THERAPION NO. 2  
THERAPION NO. 3

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Cartons of 10,  
Oval packets of 20,  
Airtight tins of 50, also  
**MAGNUMS** in tins of 50 Cigarettes.

This Advertisement is issued by British-American Tobacco Co., (China) Ltd.

NO COMMUNICATION YET  
WITH ADAM AND EVE.

It may be that there is some wire-  
less system of telegraphy between  
this world and the next, but no one  
has yet announced communication  
with Adam and Eve, and there are  
some skeptics who believe that he  
never will have long-distance com-  
munication with the pair responsible for  
our troubles. Some of the greatest  
mediums have been shown to be  
only mediums for ridding one's self  
of loose dollars. They had no  
more communication with the  
bitterland of the soul than has  
little Johnny Jones. But, as P. T.  
Barnum knew, the world loves to be  
faked and fooled, and the spirit  
messengers have had a great day.  
A writer in the New York Sun  
affords us a little insight into the  
workings and methods of some  
mediums at least through an ex-  
posure made before him. He saw  
Joe Rinn do some fancy slate-writing  
with means that were of this world  
only. Rinn stands not upon the  
same ground as Sir Oliver Lodge,  
and holds that the scientist is honest,  
but misinformed. We read:

"Just to prove what I am saying,"  
continued Mr. Rinn, as he prepared  
to enter an alcove in the side wall of  
the cave which had been rigged up  
as a medium's cabinet, and as he  
fussed around with a tambourine,  
an accordion, and a harmonica, which  
were to be played by Little Bright-  
eyes, Joe's familiar spook, "I will  
bet Sir Oliver \$5,000, money to be  
put up with anybody Sir Oliver  
selects, that I can fake him straight  
through the whole bag of spiritism  
ricks; \$5,000 that I can fool him  
espionage every so-called scientific test  
he wants to make. And, folk,  
that goes—goes for Sir Oliver or my  
old friend Hyslop or any of the other  
easy marks who think they are  
approaching investigation of spiritism  
in a cold-blooded scientific way."

Mr. Rinn, the same Joseph F. Rinn  
who made life miserable for May  
Pepper, of Brooklyn, some years  
back, who was one of the exponents  
of Eusapia Paladino, and who, with  
his side-partner, Davis, has brought  
flocks of mediums the country over  
to weeping and wailing and gnashing  
of teeth, and even worse to bank-  
ruptcy, accepted a dinner invitation  
from the giddy Sunners last night  
just for the purpose of showing up  
psychic phenomena as the bunk.

The word is Mr. Rinn's and seems  
adequate. No doubt the appearance  
of Sir Oliver in America, to-  
gether with the new general hulla-  
baloo over what comes through from  
over back of the beyond, stirred Mr.  
Rinn from his wholesale brokerage  
business in fruits and produce down  
at 319 Washington Street, and sent  
him on the trail again with the knowl-  
edge of so old hands after game.

After the Sunners Club took the  
their guests had dined and com-  
plained as much water as the human  
stomach possibly could stand, Mr.  
Rinn took charge of the proceedings.  
He made himself a platform of four  
kitchen-tables roped together in a  
square. He put another table and a  
small chair upon that platform, spotted  
the work-table with parapher-  
nalia consisting of, a black bag, a  
handkerchief or two, an accordion, a  
harmonica, a set of bells, several  
single school-boy's slates with the  
old-fashioned red bindings, a roll of  
absorbent cotton and a pile of books.  
Not ten persons of the 500 in the  
room knew what Rinn was up to,  
most of them supposing, from his  
style of patter at the start, and from  
his friendly and sympathetic com-  
ments on spiritism, that he was one  
of the tribe of mediums himself. And  
Joseph played the part deftly until  
almost the denouement, which came  
at midnight, to the low hissing of  
some real mediums who were in the  
crowd and who were as sore as a  
bruised toe.

Throughout the performance he  
complained of the "antagonism"  
which was "breaking the magnetic  
circle", of the skeptics who threw  
darkness over his controls, and of the  
general lack of harmony which we  
mediums, dearie, just must have. So  
he had most of them completely  
fooled when he ran through an hour  
or so of preliminary parlour tricks of  
fake mind-reading, including the old  
May Pepper trick of reading sealed  
messages addressed to the dear de-  
parted in the spirit world. That over,  
and still posing as a medium himself, still  
with the sympathy of many ardent  
spiritualists in the audience, Rinn  
went after Sir Oliver in earnest.

He brought out his slates, just  
common ordinary school slates. He  
invited anybody to come to the plat-  
form to be blindfolded. Young  
Edmund Goldberg jumped up with  
alacrity, announcing that he didn't  
believe in the famed fool stuff, and  
that nobody was going to put any-  
thing over on him. Thereupon he  
was well blindfolded and the slate  
was laid between him and Rinn upon  
the table-top.

"Now," said Rinn, "you are Sir  
Oliver Lodge. Remember now you're  
Sir Oliver, and you are willing to  
believe in spiritualism if you get a  
message, under scientific conditions,  
upon this slate, in front of us while  
you hold both my feet and my hands  
firmly. Is that right?"

"Sure," said young Goldberg. "I  
bet you."

Rinn dropt his head, groaned,  
began to writhe in his chair and  
then to pump his arms up and down.  
Gradually, without Goldberg's in-  
terference, he withdrew his right  
hand from Goldberg's grasp, leaving  
Goldberg to believe that he was  
still clinging to both of Rinn's hands.  
The trick is one familiar to control-  
lants and to psychologists as well.  
Thereupon he simply reached into a  
pocket, withdrew a bit of chalk,  
and quickly scribbled upon the slate  
a message. "A fine voice with  
legs and contractions, and his hand

had again insinuated itself into Gold-  
berg's grip without the latter being  
aware of the physical deception. The  
whole thing was performed in plain  
sight of most of the audience.

The young man was considerably  
startled when he took off his bandage  
and saw this exhibition of power.  
He asked for more, and we read:  
More was coming. Still in the  
character of Sir Oliver he demanded  
writing upon the bottom of the slate.  
Rinn let both hands and both feet be  
imprisoned once more, but this time  
he bent over, and deftly, with his  
teeth, reversed the slate, wrote upon  
it with chalk that had been hidden  
in his mouth, using his teeth, again  
when through the groaning and  
writing process and commanded the  
led to cast off the bandage once  
more.

But the final trick was the julep  
of the evening: Goldberg demanded a  
spirit message while the slate lay  
upon the platform two feet distant  
from his feet and Rinn's, and the  
enemy of the mediums obliged at  
once. This time he simply cast his  
right shoe, which was a loose, leather  
slipper of the rombo style, cast  
about with facile toes until he had  
located the slate and the place of  
chalk that lay upon it, deftly gripped  
the chalk between great toe and his  
neighbour, dashed off a sample of too  
chirography as a man might write a  
chained sentence in the ordinary  
hurry, way, dipped the slate over  
with the same trained toe, returned  
the chalk to the slate face, alid his  
half-bred right foot back into rombo,  
did a confulgion or two to the  
accompaniment of groans, and told  
young Mr. Goldberg to take another  
look.

All that Joe Rinn did after that  
was to fill his mouth with milk, go  
into a curtained alcove, in which he  
had previously placed a thoroughly  
well-oiled and knotted accordion,  
tambourine, and harmonica, imitate  
the voices of his three controls,  
Little Brighteyes, Nigger Tom, and  
Mrs. Sullivan (one can imagine the  
clashing effects), and stand by  
constantly clapping his own hands,  
while the controls played the rapid  
and tied instruments. That was all  
he did except come out of the alcove  
with his mouth full of cap-salt  
instead of plate milk. Mr. Rinn  
made some believers in spiritualism  
pretty blue by the time the show  
was over. And at the end he said  
simply:

"Everything I've done to-night  
was a fraud—everything. I did it  
in the open light, with few accessories.  
You never would catch real medium-  
ship that. Don't be fooled by this  
bunk stuff. Nobody who ever went  
West ever telegraphed a message  
back. The last letter the late Dr.  
Richard Hodgson, of the Society for  
Psychical Research, ever wrote I have  
locked in my safe. I will give Pro-  
fessor Hyslop \$1,000 if he can get  
any of his mediums to tell me what  
is in that letter. The only poem for  
every medium in the country."

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you will have no complaint of any kind of sickness, as all our Products being  
manufactured from flour of the Best Quality and under the most Sanitary  
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## THE PEAK HOTEL.

1,500 Feet above Sea Level.  
15 Minutes from Landing Stage.  
Under the Management of—  
Mrs. BLAIR.

## KING EDWARD HOTEL

## CENTRAL LOCATION

ALL ELECTRIC TRAMS Pass Entrance, Electric Lifts, Fans and Lighting  
European Baths and Sanitary Fixings, Hot and Cold Water System  
throughout. Best of Food and Service.  
Telephones 373. Telegraphic Address: "VICTORIA."  
J. WICKHILL, Manager.

## PALACE HOTEL

## KOWLOON.

(Two minutes from Star Ferry).

Recently renovated and refurnished, electric light and fast throughout  
and entirely under new management. Cuisine under the personal supervision  
of the proprietor, Bar and Billiard Rooms. Terms moderate. Special terms to  
families on application to  
Telephones K. 3. Telegraphic Add.: "PALACE."  
J. H. OXBERRY, Proprietor.

## CARLTON HOTEL.

(ONE MINUTE WALK FROM THE COLONY.)

## ICE HOUSE STREET.

Under American Management. Nice and quiet yet only a few minutes  
walk from the Banks and Central District. 20 Bathrooms, Excellent Cuisine,  
scrupulously clean. Moderate Terms. Monthly and Family Rates on  
application to the Proprietor. Launches meet Passenger Boats.  
Telegraphic Address: "CARLTON."  
MR. F. E. CAMERON.

## ALEXANDRA CAFE

TEL.  
909

16, Des Voeux Road Central. Next to Hongkong Hotel.

## THE CAFE FOR A GOOD MEAL.

Books of Tickets are issued at \$20 each.

Available for 30 Meals: Tiffin or Dinner.

## Our SUPPER Speciality:—

Two Poached Eggs and Fillet of Finnan Haddock.

BLUE  
BIRD  
ICE CREAM  
PARLOUR  
AND CONFECTIONERS

CHOCOLATES  
FALLS, TARTS, VANILLA, CHOCOLATES  
Bacon-Made American Confectionery  
Fruit, Candy, etc., etc.  
California "Milk" Chocolate  
American Chocolate—\$1.00 per lb.  
Imperial Cocoa—\$1.00 per lb.  
Fruit—\$1.00 per lb.  
Chocolates—\$1.00 per lb.

TANG YUE, Director  
of the  
the late KERN TING,  
of the late KERN TING,  
KERN VERY MODERATE  
Confectionery.

FRENCH LESSONS  
J. H. CAMERON, M.A.  
15, Macleay Street, Hongkong.

## INTIMATIONS



A  
Welcome  
Visitor

at any  
time in  
every  
household. Every  
Bug, Flea, Beetle,  
Moth, Fly, etc., dies  
once it has come into  
proper contact with

## KEATING'S

A COMPLETE AERATED WATER  
PLANT FOR SALE.

The Machines are made by Messrs.  
Brady & Hinchliffe, Ltd., Manchester,  
and guaranteed in perfect  
working order. This complete plant  
will turn out 3,400 dozen Aerated  
water per day.  
KWONG SANG HONG LTD.,  
P. O. Box 390, Hongkong.

## TAIYO &amp; CO.

(JAPANESE)  
BOOTS AND SHOES

MADE TO ORDER.  
No. 14, Wyndham St.



## MUMEYA.

Japanese Photographers.

All kinds of Photographic Work done  
in latest styles also Passport Photos.

Developing and Printing for  
Amateurs a Speciality.

No. 54, Queen's Road Central.  
Tel. 254.

Just arrived

a large assortment of

FILTERS

1, 4 Gallons up to 4 gallons

G. E. WARREN & CO., LTD.

No. 21 & 23 Des Voeux Road Central.

Established 1899

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# Hughes & Hough

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT  
General Auctioneers  
Share, Coal and General  
Produce, Brokers and  
Commission Agents.

## PROPRIETORS

"To-Kwa-Wai" Coal Storage.  
Cable and  
Bentley's  
A. & C. 4th & 5th Editions.  
A 1 Telegraphic Code.  
Telegraphic Address  
"MEXICO" HONGKONG.

## PUBLIC AUCTIONS

THE Undersigned have received instructions from the Major General, Kailay, to sell by Public Auction, on

MONDAY,

the 12th April, 1920, at 2.30 p.m. at  
HEAD QUARTER HOUSE,  
THE WHOLE OF THE  
Valuable Household Furniture,  
etc., etc.,  
therein contained,

consisting of:—

Hall—Hallstand, side and Card  
tables, Clock, Chinese gong, etc.  
Drawing Room—Blackwood Cabinets,  
Tables, Stools and Flower stands,  
Sofas and chairs, Water colours, Sun-  
card lamps, Chinese vases, Carpet,  
Curtains, etc., etc., and one Arm Piano  
by Bech with about 150 rolls music.

Dining Room—Extension Dining  
Table and Chairs, Sideboard, Dinner  
Waggon, Dining Services and a large  
quantity of GLASSWARE and CROCKERY,  
Curtains, Screens and several JAPANESE  
WARE COLORES and a quantity of E.P.  
WARE.

Billiard Room—One Billiard Table  
by Stevens & Co., together with all  
accessories, chairs, pictures, etc.

Study—Bookcase, Writing tables  
Barograph, etc.

Bed Rooms—Double & Single Brass-  
mounted Beds, Camphorwood Ward-  
robes and Chest of Drawers, Towel  
racks, Linen baskets, Toilet crockery,  
etc., etc.

Out-Buildings, Garden and Cook-  
house—Several Rickshaws, Lawn  
mowers, Tennis nets and poles, Bad-  
minton and Croquet sets, Stove and  
cooking utensils, etc.

And

A large number of Pots of Plants.  
Catalogues will be issued.  
On view from Saturday, the 10th  
April.

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,  
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, March 26, 1920.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

(For Account of the Concerned),

SATURDAY,

April 17, 1920, at 10.30 a.m.,  
at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,  
Des Voeux Road, Corner of  
Des Voeux Street.

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,  
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, April 7, 1920.

Valuable Household Furniture,  
etc., etc.,  
(Removed to Sales Rooms for  
convenience of sale),  
including:—

Double and Single Beds, small  
Wardrobes, Wardrobes and Chest-of-  
Drawers, Office Desk, Filters, Cooking  
Utensils, etc.,

Also

YACHT PIANO.

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,  
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, April 7, 1920.

FOR SALE.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell

(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

The Yacht

"ERIN"

as she now lies off Ah King's Slipway.

Further particulars and inspecting  
orders may be obtained from the under-  
signed.

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,  
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, March 29, 1920.

TAKE CARE OF YOURSELF.

IF you want a clear head and good

digestion you must not let your

bowels become clogged with

waste from the body. It is always the

case when you become constipated.

Proper food, an abundance of water and

plenty of outdoor exercise should keep

your bowels regular. When they fail

you should take Chamberlain's Tablets.

They cause a gentle movement of the

bowels and are easy and pleasant to

take. For sale by all Chemists and

Storekeepers.

# WANT

ADVERTISEMENTS

35 WORDS 3 INSERTIONS.

51. PREPAID.

Every additional word 4 Cents

for 3 insertions.

## WANTED

WANTED.—To Purchase a setter

or Pointer PUP-(dog) apply

1183 c/o "China Mail."

WANTED.—LADY, STENOGRAPHER

capable of taking Dicta-

tion State age nationality and salary

required to Box 1184 c/o "China Mail."

## TO LET.

TO LET.—A SHOP in Nathan Road,

Kowloon.

Apply to Humphreys Estate & Finance

Co., Ltd., Alexandra Buildings.

## NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From EUROPE and STRAITS.

THE Company's Steamship

"TATSUNO MARU,"

having arrived from the above Ports,

Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed

that their Goods are being landed and

placed at their risk in the Godowns

and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.,

Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment

will be sorted out mark by mark and

delivery can be obtained as soon as the

Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless

instructions are given to the contrary

before Noon, To-day.

Goods not cleared by the April 15,

1920, will be subject to rent.

Damaged packages must be left in the

Godowns for examination by the Consignee's

and the Co.'s representatives at an appointed

hour on TUESDAY and FRIDAY.

All claims must be presented within

ten days of the steamer's arrival

bare, after which date they cannot be

recognized. No claims will be admitted

after the goods have left the Godowns.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

Agents.

Hongkong, April 6, 1920.

## "BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

From MIDDLESBRO, LONDON

& STRAITS.

THE Steamship

"BENVENUE"

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby

informed that all Goods are being

landed at their risk in the hazardous

and/or extra hazardous Godowns of

the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf

and Godown Co., Ltd., wharves and/or

from the wharves delivery may be

obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the

Goods have left the Godowns, and all

Goods remaining undelivered after the

9th inst. will be subject to rent.

All claims against the Steamer

must be presented to the Undersigned

on or before the 16th inst., or

they will not be recognized.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned

by

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.

Agents.

Hongkong, April 3, 1920.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "WEST IVAN"

From SEATTLE, JAPAN and

SHANGHAI

THE above mentioned vessel, having

arrived from the above mentioned

Ports, Consignees of cargo are hereby

informed that their cargo is being

landed at their risk into the hazardous

and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the

# INTIMATIONS.

HONGKONG TRAMWAY COMPANY,

LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom).

NOTICE is hereby given that the

ORDINARY GENERAL MEET-

ING of the Hongkong Tramway Com-

pany, Limited, will be held at the

Office of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson &

Company, Limited, Pedder Street,

Hongkong, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th

day of April, 1920, at 12 o'clock Noon,

to transact the ordinary business of the

Company.

By Order of the Board,

W. E. ROBERTS,

Secretary.

Hongkong, February 7, 1920.

## NOTICE.

MR. ARCHIBALD ORR LANG has

This Day been admitted a Partner

in our Firm in Hongkong and China.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.

Hongkong, April 1, 1920.

## NOTICE.

I have THIS DAY REMOVED my

Office to No. 17, Queen's Road,

Central, 1st floor.

J. H. GARDNER,

Solicitor.

Hongkong, March 31, 1920.

## NOTICE.

NATIONAL LOAN OF THE

FOURTH YEAR OF THE

REPUBLIC (1915).

SUBSCRIBERS to the above Loan are

herby Notified that Redemption

of the bonds drawn at Peking on the

20th March, 1920, will begin on the

12th April, 1920.

Payment in cash or its equivalent

will be made at the Bank of China and

Bank of Communications or any of the

branches of the above banks and also at

the Shanghai Office of the Hongkong

and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

Bonds having as their two terminal

numbers any of the following groups,

groups, viz. 09, 11, 16, 25, 34, 40, 41,

47, 55, 61, 67, 73, 80, 97, 99, are drawn

bonds.

F. A. AGLEN,

Inspector General of Customs.

Imperial General of Customs,

Peking, 26th March, 1920.

## THE ROYAL HONGKONG YACHT CLUB.

NOTICE.

THE CLOSING CRUISE of the

Season and presentation of Prizes

will take place on SATURDAY, 10th

April, at the Club House, North Point.

The Commodore, Vice-Commodore

and Committee will be at Home to

Members and friends from 4 p.m.

By Order,

P. B. COLTHURST,

Acting Hon. Sailing Secretary.

Hongkong, April 7, 1920.

## REPULSE BAY HOTEL.

SATURDAY, April 10th.

TEA DANCING from 4 to 7 p.m.

DINNER DANCE from 8 p.m.

SUNDAY, April 11th.

ORCHESTRAL CONCERTS during

Tea and Afternoon Tea.

## NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

THE Steamship

"BOLTON CASTLE"

FROM NEW YORK.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby

informed that all Goods are being

landed at their risk into the hazardous

and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the

Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and

Godown Co., Ltd., wharves and/or

from the wharves delivery may be

obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded

unless notice to the contrary be given

before.

No claims will be admitted after the

# RACING IN CHINA.

THE SUPERLATIVE MONGOLIAN

PONY.

One of the most firmly established

institutions in the Far East is the

the racing of what we call the China

(writes the Peking correspondent, of

The Times). The beast concerned is

not a China pony at all, but a Mon-

golian pony, and why he ever came

to be known under the former style,

is one of those mysteries that arise in

Oriental lands. Anyway, the story

given by the correspondent will

awaken many an echo in the minds of

former China hands.

From Hongkong all up the coast

to Dany, they race the China pony,

and in Harbin, Peking, and Hankow

as well. They used to race him regu-

larly in Japan until the Japanese

imported thoroughbred stock and now

run their own animals, in preference.

This racing is no small sport, for it



# ROBERT PORTER & CO.'S BULL DOG BRAND GUINNESS' STOUT

PINTS per case of 8 dozen \$30.  
per dozen \$3.80  
SPLITS per case of 12 dozen \$32.  
per dozen \$2.75

SOLE AGENTS:—  
**A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,**  
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,  
HONGKONG.  
TEL. 616.

## Wm. Powell Ltd.

TELEPHONE 346

THIS WEEK.  
**SPECIAL SHOW**  
OF  
UP-TO-DATE  
**BATHING COSTUMES**  
FOR  
**LADIES and CHILDREN.**

An early call will be appreciated.

### The China Mail.

NOTE, JUSTICE, PUBLIC SERVICE.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, APRIL 8, 1920.

#### CHINESE LAW.

There are times when an old hand is at a loss to know just what to do. The political capacity of the Chinese. Looking in the direction, he sees political corruption, inefficiency, ignorance, and he says himself that the outlook is hopeless. These people will never do anything. He looks another way, is impressed by the undoubted success that have been made. To all the horrors of Chinese jurisprudence only a couple of decades, and to study the publications of the Supreme Court at Peking, is to marvel that so great an advance could be made in so short a time. These contrasts present themselves in connection with Chinese affairs, indicating possibility of the highest powers sometimes the highest achievements marching with apparent inefficiency and the most deplorable knavery or worse. It is a puzzle familiar to old residents and observers, and is recalled for us by the apt from Peking of a law book titled "Chinese Supreme Court Decisions," with prefaces by Yao, the President of the Supreme Court, and F. T. Cheng, a translator. President Yao is out that formerly China had civil procedure at law, disputes settled by arbitration. Only marriage and succession was a recognized law, while in final cases practically every case was left to the discretion of the judge. Modern law came in the Republic. Cases are multiplying, and it has been found necessary to compile and codify case-law as they have already had. Hence this interesting work, Supreme Court Regulations, were published first, after considerable experience and results. These decisions and precedents follow, giving an outline of the principles observed. The translator, who is an LL.D. and a Barrister of the Temple, compares these with those of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council or House of Lords. He points out that there is yet no civil code, and that formerly such cases were usually settled in the chambers of temples, the cities, at the chambers of justice or guilds. An excellent

lent-way, too, and the adoption of European methods of litigation cannot be called progressive except from the lawyer's professional point of view. Mr. Cheng mentions that most of the Chinese judges have been brought up in Western jurisprudence. He also tells the following interesting story:—  
"In the fourth year of the Republic, when Yuan Shih Kai literally had law in his mouth and fortune in his hand, he gave instructions for the prosecution of an alleged embezzlement. The case was tried by Judge Chu of the Supreme Court, who, upon finding that there was no evidence to support the charge, dismissed the case. President Yuan, who expected a conviction, was much offended and vented his wrath by instructing the Administrative Court to inquire into the conduct of the offending Judge. Of course nothing wrong could be found, and, as a last means of gratifying himself, he reprimanded the Judge for being too subservient to the law—a phrase that has now become historical and will ever be written in golden letters in books that deal with the history of the reformed judiciary of China."

Legal readers will perhaps be inclined to smile at the notion of evolving a written law from eight years practice; but as the translator remarks, there is more to it than that—the principles are obviously not all extracted from the earlier judgments—there are principles of law which are fundamental to the notion of justice and have no nationality. This is apparent in the earlier portions of the book. The rule in civil cases is that they are decided (1) by express provisions of law, where such exist; (2) by custom or usage; and (3) where no custom is proven, by legal principles. Customs override ordinary principles, as one would expect. Pending the appearance of a Civil Code, the Bench uses, eclectically, the law of the T'ing Dynasty, disregarding such portions of it as are repugnant to Republican ideals. It is evident that there is plenty of room for the exercise of commonsense, which our Baron Bramwell held to be the criterion for the goodness of any law. A hurried and unprofessional reading of these pages suggests that the basis of commonsense is available at Peking.  
This most interesting, recent, from our point of view, is that dealing with commercial law, the "Traders' Ordinance." It starts right away with this proposition, that debts incurred by a trader in the name of a firm are not limited

to the assets of a firm but extend to his own estate. Partners cannot limit their liabilities to the extent of the assets of the firm by declaring it insolvent. It would be interesting to have a comparison of Peking and Hongkong ideas on these subjects, and any professional reader is welcome to our copy of the work for that purpose.

#### ADVERSARIA.

"Why were you not at church on Sunday, Mrs. Snubbins?" It was the curate enquiring. "Because my husband died, sir." "Died? Dear me, what did he die of?" "He died of Toosdy, sir."  
It is most unfortunate that the Order in Council affecting China companies registered in Hongkong should have come to be regarded as discriminating against any particular people. It has, as it happens, interfered with the position of some Americans, and Americans have resented it. Now the Japanese resent it, because it has resulted in making unlawful the admittedly satisfactory management of a Shanghai cotton firm by the Mitsui company. This sort of thing, we are quite sure, was no part of the intention of the Order. If we thought otherwise, we would say so, for nationality never affects our judgments. We regard the Order, indeed, as a clear case of locking the stable door after the horse was stolen. It was, in a sense, a war measure, based on wartime experience, and aimed, if aimed at anyone, at the Germans. In the event of another war, we can easily see its usefulness. If we are to have no more wars, it was unnecessary. As regards new American and Japanese companies that may arise in Shanghai, they need not register in Hongkong. The hardship occurs in a few cases of long existing affairs.

It has been suggested that business men do not attach much importance to Sanitary Board work, owing to its subordination to Government fiat. It does not look that way at present, with Mr. C. G. Alabaster (a really independent public man) standing again for his time-expired place on the Board, and Mr. J. Caer Clark contesting the seat and hoping to oust him. Mr. Alabaster is nominated by Messrs. Pollock and Bowley. Mr. Clark is proposed by Dr. Baleani and Mr. W. Jackson. It is no part of our duty to instruct the people who do the voting; but we take it that when a man like Mr. Alabaster is willing to carry on a job which he has hitherto done well, there is no need for another man to butt in. We thank Mr. Caer Clark for his public spirit, but are entitled to advise him to wait for a real vacancy. This is only a nominal one.

The Editor of the Adversaria is opposed on the recommendation of the Constitutional Reform Association for the abolition of the rule whereby a site in a rural district has to be put to Public Auction; so as to allow of the sale of such a site to the first applicant at the Government's upset price. The Editor is strongly in favour of it, and the Adversaria as strongly against it. There have been cases of disappointment, where men who picked out sites were overbid by others, and in some of them it is easy to sympathize with the pioneers so thwarted. But the principle at stake is a sound one. What they call the upset price is a reserve price, not necessarily representing the real value of the site. Open competition helps to avert suspicion of favouritism or other shenanigans, although (if all gossip be fair) it does not absolutely prevent it; and it also enables the Government, as representing the public, to obtain the full value of the land. So far as overbidding by Chinese is concerned, which we hear has been a grievance, that should not count in areas that are not "reserved." Where you allow the principle of "European reservations," you should be careful not to interfere in unreserved areas.

As things are, we cannot have such public business too open and aboveboard. We have frequently pointed out that we have deeply interested people who, by virtue of high official positions, are able to get the first wind of possible plums in the property market. It is not necessary for us to assert that they have taken advantage of it. It is sufficient to point out that large property owners, people interested in land or investment or other companies, should not have access to information that should be official and secret, and so be exposed to the temptation to employ agents to step in ahead of less favoured applicants. The sale of sites to the first applicants, at upset prices, would be a temptation to treatment of public property that we do not

want to see. Let the Government fix a reasonably cheap upset price in areas it desires to see developed residentially, and have open bidding. By the way, when is the South Side Development Syndicate going to (1) do something, or (2) be washed out? Is it playing "dog in the manger"? We assert nothing; we only ask for information. Incidentally, we would prefer it from those who know. We get so much from those who don't.

#### LOCAL AND GENERAL.

To-day's dollar is worth 4s. 10½d.  
Rent will be due on all cargo ex ss. "West Ivan." Messrs. Frank Waterhouse & Company, Agents, if not taken delivery of by to-morrow. All damaged goods will be examined at 10 a.m. to-morrow.

Mr. W. E. Mann, head-master of the Chinese English School, Semarang, Java, is at present staying in Hongkong, preparatory to a tour of some months through China studying the educational system.

Consignees are reminded by Messrs. Gibb, Livingston & Company, Agents, that all cargo ex the ss. "Benvenuto" remaining undelivered after to-morrow will be subject to rent. Damaged goods will be examined to-morrow.

The elderly Chinese who was some time ago charged before Mr. R. O. Hutchison with attempting to murder his daughter-in-law, by putting arsenic acid into her drinking water jar, has been committed to the Criminal Sessions; for trial.

Mr. O. T. Breakpear, Chamber of Commerce Building, 3, Queen's Road, Central, who has recently been appointed Hon. Corresponding Secretary in Hongkong of the Overseas Club and Patriotic League, will be pleased to forward application for membership forms to any residents of the Colony who wish to join the Club. Subscriptions for 1920, which are now overdue, may also be sent to him. The Life Membership fee is £7/7/- and the annual subscription 10/-. All fees include the subscription to "Overseas," the Club's monthly magazine, which is posted direct to members from headquarters.

#### THE EMPRESS LEAVES.

The pending departure of the C.P.O.S. "Empress of Asia" was productive of much chatter, being the last of a big list of passengers, which includes many local people. Among those leaving are Mr. J. H. Briester, Mr. H. S. Bennett, Mr. and Mrs. G. Bessley, Mr. and Mrs. A. Crapnell, Mr. R. M. Dyer, manager of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, and Mrs. Dyer, Mr. C. S. Gubbay, Mr. J. M. Gordon, Mr. and Mrs. G. P. Lammer, Mr. C. F. Maltby, the Rev. Copley Moyle, Mr. G. H. May, Mr. F. M. Mohler, Mrs. G. Pennyfather, Mrs. Eldon Potter, Mr. A. G. Elcove, Mr. A. Ritchie, superintendent of the United Asbestos Agency in Hongkong, and a well known golfer, and Mrs. Ritchie, Mr. Parker-Rees, Mr. J. W. Stackhouse, Mr. F. Sutton, Mr. and Mrs. Ross Thomson, Dr. and Mrs. A. L. Shelton, Mr. C. C. Stark, Miss M. E. Woodcock.

Mr. A. G. Woodcock is also a passenger. He has completed thirty years' service in the Colony. He came out in 1890 as an Assistant Master of Queen's College, but ten years later was appointed Secretary to the Sanitary Board. He studied law and in 1905 was called for the Bar at Gray's Inn. In 1908 he was transferred to the Supreme Court as Acting Deputy Registrar and Accountant, and in the following year was appointed First Clerk at the Magistracy, a position which he has continued to occupy ever since, but has been, in addition, Secretary of the Licensing Board, and has held from time to time, certain acting appointments such as Assistant Land Officer, Assistant Crown Solicitor, and Deputy Registrar and Appraiser of the Supreme Court. In 1914 Mr. Woodcock was appointed a Magistrate and Coroner.

#### K.C.C. GOLF NEWS.

The final of the 1919, Captain's Cup (36 holes) was played over King's Park Course on Sunday last, G. H. May and W. T. Elson being the finalists, the result was a win for Elson by 6 and 4.

Next Sunday the K.C.C. meet the United Services Recreation Club which will also be played over King's Park.  
The Annual Dinner of the Golf Section and Presentation of Prizes will be held at the Palace Hotel on Saturday April 17th. The secretary will be pleased to hear of anyone wishing to attend.

"WALLA WALLA" double-cross the harbour but never double-cross you. Phone No. 3516.

#### SPECIAL CABLES.

##### SHANGHAI RATEPAYERS.

##### REFUSE CHINESE REPRESENTATION.

##### (China Mail Special.)

Shanghai, April 4.  
The annual meeting of ratepayers at Shanghai rejected the resolution in favour of the admission of Chinese councillors, but it passed one in favour of an advisory committee of five. The electricity extension, vice, the commission report, was adopted. The meeting lasted five hours.

##### DUTCH HARBOUR STRIKE OVER.

##### (China Mail Special.)

SINGAPORE, from The Hague, April 7.  
The Dutch harbour strike is ending. The workers are resuming on the old conditions. Many have already resumed.

##### LYOED TRIESTINO.

##### FULL PASSENGER BOOKINGS TO EUROPE.

Messrs. Dodwell and Company, Hongkong Agents for the Lloyd Triestino Italian Line, report that the 10,000 ton liner "Innsbruck" is due in port on the 27th April and will sail on the 29th. She is loaded with 6,000 tons of general cargo.

On her return voyage to Europe the "Innsbruck" will call at Singapore, Colombo, Aden, Massawa, Suez, Port Said, Brindisi, Venice, and Trieste, terminating her trip at the latter port on the 8th of June.

The Lloyd Triestino Line connects with the Simplon-Orient Express, which leaves Venice at 8 o'clock in the morning and arrives in Paris at 10 o'clock in the following morning.

The "Innsbruck" is fully booked with passengers for the homeward bound trip. Among first class passengers who will depart from the Orient on this steamer are Mr. H. M. Webb of Butterfield and Swire, who goes on leave, Mr. D. Tisdale, from Swatow, Chinese Customs Service, several Dock Company employees going on leave and Mr. and Mrs. William Patten, the well known Missionaries.

#### CORRESPONDENCE.

##### OVERSEAS CLUB MEMORIAL.

(To the Editor of the "China Mail.")

Sir,—Your correspondent's suggestion to my mind, is most admirable, and I trust it will have every success.

The Overseas Club is an institution worthy of the consideration and support of every Britisher, and I hope the letters which have appeared in your columns on the above subject will also have the effect of increasing the Club's membership among residents of Hongkong.

Yours, etc.,  
T. ROWAN.  
Hongkong, April 8, 1920.

##### NO PROFITEERING.

(To the Editor of the "China Mail.")

Dear Sir,—I have read the half column para that appeared in your issue of 7th inst., headed "Rent Profiteering," which I regret to say, does not represent the facts as they actually are, and Mr. Mohideen who professes to be a victim made so through my hands, has in his usual way of "Big Talk" deliberately suppressed certain facts and grossly misrepresented others which ought to have been mentioned—in fair play and justice to myself—in the course of my interview with your representative. I do not intend to go into details which are of no interest to the public, but I can thoroughly convince your representative that it is a case of profiteering neither on my part nor on that of the landlord.—Yours faithfully,  
J. H. RUTONJEE.

#### HAMBURG AND THE FAR EAST.

##### RESUMPTION OF TRADE.

The first steamer to load at Hamburg for the Far East since the termination of the war was the ss. "Tatsumi Maru," belonging to the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, which sailed on the 6th Feb. The steamer arrived at Hamburg on 29th January and discharged 650 bill of lading ton and loaded 4,570 tons weight of cargo in eight days, including Sunday—excellent despatch, unapproachable in England just now. The next sailing, ss. "Daijima Maru," has just arrived at Rotterdam, and is due at Hamburg to discharge on the 21st Feb. The agents are Messrs. Pils. Van Ormeren (Hamburg). G.M.B.H.—Journal of Commerce.

#### MERCANTILE MARINE FUND.

The China Mail on Wednesday appealed on behalf of the Mercantile Marine Service Association's Dependents Fund, and the list now open gets the following very handsome start:

Pentreath & Co. \$250  
Mr. and Mrs. G. Pentreath 250

#### STOWAWAYS.

Two Europeans, Frank Morgan, and John Coombes, were this morning charged before Mr. R. O. Hutchison, at the instance of Inspector Willis, with stowing away on board the ss. "Hyson." The defendants who admitted the charge, said they boarded the "Hyson" at Liverpool with the intention of going to Canada, which place they thought was the ship's destination.

Inspector Willis said the men were sent to the No. 7 Station by the superintendent of the Sailors' Home, as destitute. Upon making enquiries, witness learned from the defendants themselves that they were ex naval men, and had served in H.M. Navy during the war. Unfortunately, however, they had forgotten to bring their discharge papers with them to prove their statement. According to the defendants, they stowed away on the "Hyson" at Liverpool, and when about a day from port they gave themselves up, and offered to work as stokers. The Captain allowed them to work as stokers until the arrival of the ship in Hongkong, when he gave them \$30 each, and put them ashore. They have spent all their money now, and are destitute. He (the inspector) thought the Captain of the "Hyson" was responsible for the defendants' passages back to England, as it was his duty to report them as stowaways immediately upon the ship's arrival in port. As it was, the Police did not know anything about the defendants until when they were informed by the superintendent of the Sailors' Home. His Worship asked the inspector what he wanted him to do about the case, and Inspector Willis said all he wanted was an order for the defendants to be sent to the House of Detention, where they would be allowed out every day, to try and find work on some ship bound for Canada.

His Worship made the order.

#### SHIPWRECKED.

Two shipwrecked junk people have been sent to the Central Station by the master of the ss. "Cheungshing," which arrived in port yesterday. The Captain reports that he picked the men up off the Nine Pin group from a waterlogged cargo junk at 3 p.m., yesterday.

The master of another vessel reports picking up, at 10 a.m., yesterday, three members of the crew of a cargo junk, off Kowloon. According to the story told by these men, their cargo junk, with a crew of nine, and seven passengers, was on its way to Hongkong from Hoi-fung when near Kowloon, they met with rough weather, and the rudder of the junk was carried away. The vessel drifted for a while, and then came to grief on the rocks. All the people in the junk were thrown into the water. Six of them tried to land at Kowloon in a dinghy, but this was also dashed to pieces on the rocks, and the men disappeared out of sight. Their fate is unknown. Six others sank with the junk, and were drowned. The three rescued men clung to pieces of wreckage and drifted for hours until they were ultimately sighted and picked up. The Police launch has been sent out to the scene of the disaster.

#### YOUTHFUL FOOTPADS.

Acting Inspector Willis this morning charged four Chinese youths, before Mr. R. O. Hutchison, with being concerned, with several others, not in custody, in attacking a Chinese gentleman in Praya West and stealing a gold ring, a slipper, and a pocket book, valued together at \$8.15. The defendants denied that they took part in the attack or the theft.

Inspector Willis said about seven boys attacked the complainant, and throwing him on the ground, they beat him severely, and then stole the things above mentioned. Some of the complainant's friends came on the scene, and the boys ran away. Chase was given, and the first defendant was arrested. The arrest of the other three was effected, as the result of certain information given to the Police by No. 1. The Inspector concluded by saying that he would like a remand, as there was a possibility of bringing the others to book.

His Worship: Do you propose to have me deal with them?  
Inspector Willis: I am afraid I cannot be done, your Worship. The case amounts to one of highway robbery, and I am afraid I shall have to ask you to commit the defendants for trial at the Criminal Sessions. The case was remanded until Tuesday, when evidence will be heard.

#### JUNK COLLIDES WITH "YUEN SANG."

##### A QUESTION OF LIGHTS.

A collision between a junk and the ss. "Yuen Sang" on March 22, which resulted in some damage to the steamer and the loss of one life, led to the junkmaster being charged at the Marine Court this morning, before Captain Basil Tylour, with failing to carry the regulation lights.

Mr. E. Davidson appeared to prosecute, and Mr. M. K. Lo represented the defendant.

Mr. Lo said he was willing to admit that the defendant's junk was showing only one white light, but his instructions were that all junks carried one light only.

Captain Tylour remarked that he was sorry he had to agree. They were all acting regardless of the regulations.

Mr. Lo said the defendant had been at sea all his life and he was prepared to swear that it was the universal practice to carry only one light. He thought a warning would meet the case.

Capt. MacAlmish, of the "Yuen Sang" said that at 1.13 a.m. on March 22, when about three miles off Waglan, coming into Hongkong, when he made out a white light on the port bow. He immediately ported and at the same time the sails of another junk appeared ahead. The junk was showing no lights. He then stopped the ship and then he saw a third junk ahead, also showing no lights. He then went full speed astern. The ship at the time was swinging to starboard. Shortly after that the collision occurred. The engines were going full speed astern but the vessel still had a slight headway on. He saw no light on the junk then. The Yuen Sang was damaged about 14 feet from the stern.

He saw no light on the junk either before or after the collision. The junk took no action to avoid the collision.

Answering Mr. Davidson witness said he anchored close to the junk and sent a boat in charge of the Second Officer to see what damage had been done. He also told him to bring the junk master on board.

When the junkmaster came to his cabin, witness asked him why he was showing no lights and he said "I saw you long time I no savvy you go so fashion" (when witness ported). One plate on the "Yuen Sang" was damaged and fourteen rivets had to be replaced.

Answering Mr. Lo witness said both the Second Officer and himself were on the bridge keeping a lookout. He called the lookout man into his room and asked him if he saw a light. At the time he said he only saw the light on the port bow. They cleared that light.

The defendant in the box said he was the owner of a fishing junk. On the morning of March 22 his junk was sailing to outwards from Shaikwan, keeping near land. He saw the "Yuen Sang" when she was some distance away. At that time he had a white light at the stern. About a quarter of an hour after he saw the steamer she struck his junk. Before his junk was struck he called out "Save life." There was no wind at the time, therefore he could not steer. One person was drowned. There were no fishing junks near him at the time.

By Mr. Davidson: The "Yuen Sang" was one or two ships' lengths away when she altered course. His light was put out when the collision occurred. He left Shaikwan at midnight.

His Worship: How did you get from Shaikwan to where you did if there was no wind?  
Defendant: I used the yulo.  
His Worship: You could not use the yulo to get out of the way of the ship?  
Defendant: The others were asleep.  
His Worship: Then who used the yulo?  
Defendant: A foki helped me but he went to sleep.  
His Worship: And you were asleep too?  
Defendant: No I was looking ahead.

Captain MacAlmish recalled said the wind was about force 3.

A seaman on the "Yuen Sang" said he was on duty keeping lookout at about 1.30 on March 22. Before the collision he observed a white light to port. He shouted the information to the Second Officer, who answered "All right." After ten minutes the there were three junks, one with a light. Two passed the port side and the one carrying the light turned the helm and the steamer ran against her.

Capt. Tylour held that the junk was entirely responsible for the collision and fined the defendant \$15 or five weeks hard labour.

#### ITALY TO PROHIBIT IMPORTATION OF FOOD.

WASHINGTON, February 12.—Imports from the United States of butter, condensed milk, condensed milk, butter and cheese will be prohibited by the Italian Government, in its effort to deal with exchange situation, according to official advices to-day to the Department of Commerce. Under the restrictions, American exports to Italy will be reduced 20 per cent. San Francisco Chronicle.



## TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Renter's Service to the China Mail.)

## AMERICAN EXCHANGE.

## RECOVERY OF THE POUND STERLING.

LONDON, April 6.

General satisfaction is noted at the gradual recovery of the pound sterling in New York, which crossed the four dollar mark at Eastertime for the first time since the end of November. The pound is now worth 16s. 3d. in America as compared with 13s. 1d. in February. The improvement is partly due to sentiment, and partly to a real recovery of the financial position between England and America. The recent Anglo-French decision to repay the half billion dollar loan awakened greater confidence in America as regards British ability to pay her debts. It is expected that four fifths of the British share of the loan will be repaid by a shipment of gold. Improvement of the trade position also assists the recovery of exchange, which is expected to go still better as a result of the forthcoming large inflow of American visitors to Britain.

## FORTUNES IN FILM-RENTING.

## A LITTLE KNOWN INDUSTRY.

Familiar as the general public are with the modern picture house and its myriad attractions, there are but few people outside the cinema trade who have more than the haziest notion as to what is meant by the expression "film renting."

Film renting is strictly speaking an agency business that grew up side by side with the manufacture of films as an integral part of the cinematograph industry. Its main object is the distribution of films to the actual exhibitor. It was a natural development of the trade which speedily came into being on account of the difficulties encountered by manufacturers. One has only to visualise the vast and world-wide organisation necessary to the distribution of such films as those in which Miss Pauline Frederick or Mr. Charlie Chaplin appear, to realise that though not impossible, it is an impractical proposition for the actual maker to undertake. The middleman is an even more essential factor in the cinematograph trade than in many other branches of industry.

But he differs from other middlemen in two respects. He buys as many copies of a particular film as he may need from the manufacturer and hires them out to exhibitors. Also, his operations are strictly limited to some clearly-defined geographical area. Thus the British rights to American films are usually bought, not by one man or one firm, but by a group of film-renting companies working together through one firm that conducts the negotiations for them.

There are of course, many kinds of film-renting companies or agencies. Sometimes it is merely a distinct branch or offshoot of a manufacturing company which exists solely to distribute the films made by the parent company. Other firms will provide picture houses with full programmes, including comedy, drama, spectacular and educational films. Yet others will specialise in one particular class of picture only.

None of them makes a practice of selling films to exhibitors. When films lose their hire value they are carefully stored away, for there may, and often does, come a time when the trend of political events, an earthquake, a fire, or some other unforeseen event, may create an immediate demand for them again. Thus even the oldest of stock possesses a potential revenue value.

On its technical side film hiring is by no means a simple business. The carefully-timed transport of boxes of films from place to place is in itself a task that calls for skillful and efficient organisation. A picture which is being exhibited to-night at 10 o'clock may be needed by 12 noon to-morrow in a house fifty miles away. This involves a highly elaborated system of collection and delivery.

It is even more important that the film-renting company should know the type of pictures that appeal to the different audiences within its area. Exclusive rights to a good picture are costly to acquire. Hence the financial value of a film to a particular film-renting company must be carefully gauged beforehand. Even the best of judges will occasionally make a mistake in this respect, and it is only by patiently acquiring detailed knowledge of the varied classes of people in the different districts within his area that the film-renting agent becomes competent to avoid these costly errors. Added to this the film service must be a source of profit to the picture house proprietor, or the latter will speedily go elsewhere, not only for his pictures, but for the expert advice he frequently needs.

On the whole, therefore, one concludes that film-renting is not a business for the novice or amateur, for it requires two kinds of capital—considerable money, and expert knowledge that is only acquired in the hard school of experience.

A. A. K.

## CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.

The report of the Committee to be submitted at the third annual general meeting, to be held at the City Hall, on Thursday, April 15, says:

The Committee have held frequent meetings to discuss matters during the past year and have been in correspondence from time to time with the local Government on questions relative to Constitutional Reform and Housing Reform, in regard to which an interim report was issued to members in December last.

Since then a deputation from the Committee waited upon His Excellency the Governor upon the subject of Constitutional Reform on the 4th February, 1920, and found him sympathetic upon the questions of—

(1) The principle of election as against nomination, and  
(2) The principle of a wider electorate.

His Excellency the Governor has addressed a despatch to the Secretary of State upon the subject.

Upon the Housing Reform question the President has recently been in communication with the Hongkong Government and has advocated the following measures, namely—

(i) The grant of loans at a low rate of interest to persons desiring to build houses.

(ii) The development for building purposes of the whole of King's Park, with the exception of the present golf links which would be left as an open space.

(iii) The abolition of farming in the case of the European type of houses.

(iv) The cheapening of the cost of houses, by lessening the minimum heights of storeys in certain districts, and by inquiry as to the possibility of using *pisé de terre* or other cheap materials for building.

(v) The abolition of the rule whereby a site in a Rural District has to be put up to Public Auction, so as to allow of the sale of such a site to the first applicant, desiring, to build a house for his own occupation, at the Government upset price.

(vi) The release by the Government of a portion of the Pokfulam Drainage area for building purposes.

During the past three months we have to report the acquisition of 32 new members and the rejoining of 8 members, bringing up the membership of the Association to 204. The Committee look to members themselves to assist by enrolling new members and the Hon. Secretary will be glad to supply application forms for membership.

## ACCOUNTS.

A statement of accounts for the year ended December 31, 1919, is presented herewith.

H. E. POLLOCK,

President.

Hongkong, April 7, 1920.

## RECEIPTS.

To Balance at Bank,	
31.12.19	\$281.46
To Members' Subscriptions:	
1918: \$7.00 and 1919:	
\$227.00	234.00
	\$515.46

## PAYMENTS.

By Advertising	\$184.60
By Printing and Stationery	78.70
By Postage and Postages	3.76
By Hire of City Hall	75.60
By Balance Cash at Bank,	
31.12.19	174.80
	\$515.46

P. A. M. WILLIAMS,

Hon. Treasurer.

Hongkong, April 7, 1920.

## MOVEMENTS OF SHIPS.

## ROBERT DOLLAR STEAMSHIP CO.

The Hongkong manager of the Robert Dollar Steamship Company, Mr. Gunn, which colours operate ships under both the British and American flags, reports that the s.s. "Harold Dollar" is due here from New York, via ports on April 14th, loaded with general cargo.

The s.s. "Higbo" is in port discharging 5,800 tons of coal at Wan-chai, brought down from Chio-Wan-Tao, North China. This steamer will leave Hongkong for San Francisco, on or about April 15.

The Shipping Board coastal "feeder" service, operated by this Company from Hongkong, is now in full swing, and, with 4 steamers of 5,000 tons each in constant operation, will supply ample cargo for Trans-Pacific transport. The four coastwise and inter-island steamers are, the "Cadareta," "Glymont," "Lake Farrar," and "Lake Onawa." Ports called at by these ships are: Hongkong, (terminal), Saigon, Singapore, Samarang, and Soerabaya, returning by the same route.

This Company is going to establish a branch office in the heart of the Chinese business section of Hongkong for the accommodation of Chinese shippers, as soon as office space is available.

## BARON ROTHSCHILD, DEAD.

New York, February 12.—A report of the death of Baron Edmond de Rothschild has just been received from Paris by the Zionist organization of America, according to an announcement made by the organization here. Baron Rothschild was 74 years old and the head of the French branch of the famous banking house.

The activities of the late Baron in helping Jews from Russia and Rumania to establish colonies in Palestine made his name widely known. His most successful achievements in the Holy Land were the founding of Petach Tikvah and Rishon le Zion colonies, noted for their grape growing industry. As an aid to his colonists he established his famous wine cellars in the latter colony, from which some of Europe's finest wines are supplied. As an educator, Baron Rothschild left the Jewish world Mikvah Israel, a great agricultural school in Palestine.

The American Zionist medical unit was given a large share of the late Baron's support in recent months. A hospital he had established in Jerusalem was turned over to the unit recently, and through Supreme Court Justice Brandeis, honorary president of the Zionist organization of America, a fund of \$60,000 also was given by Baron Rothschild for medical work in Palestine.—San Francisco Chronicle.

## LATEST SHIPPING NEWS.

## ARRIVALS.

The s.s. Stentor, Capt. Wm Cosker, 4,308 tons, arrived yesterday at 1 p.m. from Singapore with 1,500 tons of general cargo.

The s.s. Hangchow, Capt. McEachran, 999 tons, arrived yesterday at 5.30 p.m. from Wei Hai Wei with 573 tons of general cargo.

The s.s. Tacoma Maru, Captain Narita, 5,277 tons, arrived yesterday at 7 p.m. from Nagasaki with 17 bags of mail and 238 tons of general cargo.

The s.s. Chong Ya, Capt. Michaloff, 558 tons, arrived yesterday at 12 noon from Haiphong with 3 bags of mail and 950 tons of general cargo.

The s.s. Amakusa Maru, Capt. Kobayashi, 370 tons, arrived yesterday at 7.30 a.m. from Swatow with 1000 tons of general cargo and several bags of mail.

## DEPARTURES.

The s.s. Pheumpenh, Capt. Hamilton sailed for Saigon at 10 a.m. today with 700 tons of general cargo.

The s.s. Empress of Asia, Capt. Halley sailed for Vancouver via Shanghai at noon today.

The s.s. Unnam Maru, Capt. Onchi, sailed for Saigon at noon today with 800 tons of general cargo and kerosene.

The s.s. Changchow, Capt. Partridge, sailed for Bangkok via Hanoi at 10 a.m. today with 700 tons of general cargo.

The s.s. Hain-Ping An, Capt. Noyik, sailed for Newchwang at 7 a.m. today with 1,300 tons of general cargo.

"WALLA-WALLA" LAUNCHES. Phone No. 3516.

## TO-DAY'S NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

## WANTED.

WANTED.—By British Merchant house, European youth to learn Office work. State salary required.

## CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.

THE THIRD ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the above Association will be held at the City Hall, on THURSDAY, the 15th April, 1920, at 8.30 P.M. for the following purposes:—

To receive the Report of the Committee and Statement of Accounts to 31st December, 1919.

To elect the Officers and Committee for the ensuing year.

H. B. L. DOWBIGGIN,

Hon. Secretary.

## NOTICE.

THE BUSINESS of an Auctioneer, carried on by the undersigned under the style or firm name of "GEO. P. LAMBERT," will, as from this date, be carried on by the same parties under the style or firm-name of "LAMBERT BROS."

Dated 7th day of April, 1920.

GEO. P. LAMBERT.

H. A. LAMBERT.

## NOTICE.

THE HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

DURING my absence from the Company, Mr. JAMES W. GRAHAM, will act as Chief Manager of the Company.

By Order of the Board of Directors, R. M. DYER,

Chief Manager.

Hongkong, April 6, 1920.

## TAKE CARE OF YOURSELF.

If you want a clear head and good digestion you must not let your bowels become clogged with poisonous waste from the body, as is always the case when you become constipated. Proper food, an abundance of water and plenty of outdoor exercise should keep your bowels regular. When that fails you should take Chamberlain's Tablets. They cause a gentle movement of the bowels and are easy and pleasant to take. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

## PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction (For account of the concerned),

## TUESDAY,

April 13, 1920, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner of Lee House Street.

## A Small Consignment of HOUSEHOLD LINENS, &amp;c.

Comprising:—

Turkish Towels, Bath Towels, Bath Sheets, Double Bed Sheets, Battenberg and Drawnwork Bedspreads, Table Covers, Crochet and Drawnwork Doilies.

Also

A few lots of Bellow Valises, Kit Bags, Suit Cases, and Attache Cases. (All new goods and in small lots).

Terms—Cash.

HUGHES &amp; HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, April 8, 1920.

## TUESDAY,

April 13, 1920, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner of Lee House Street.

TEAKWOOD AND BLACKWOOD FURNITURE, BRASS AND BRASS-MOUNTED BEDSTEADS, TEAKWOOD TWIN BEDSTEADS, CARPETS, &c., &c.

comprising:—

Chamberlain's Sofa, Arm-chairs (new), Folding Card and Occasional Tables, One Upholstered Suite, Bedroom Furniture, comprising Teakwood Twin Bedsteads, large and small Wardrobes, Dressing Tables, and Chairs, Washstands, &c., (fumed Teakwood), Sideboards, Dinner Waggon, Extension Dining Tables and Chairs, &c., Dinner Service, Crockery, and Glass Ware, Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, &c., Bath Room Utensils, Electro-Plated Ware.

Electric Reading Lamps, Blackwood and Teakwood Screens, a quantity of Blackwood Furniture, Blackwood Fire Screens, Side Tables, Chairs, Cabinets, Pictures, Carpets new and second-hand.

Also

Four Pianos, One Enamelled Bath, Camera, &c., &c.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue).

Terms—Cash.

HUGHES &amp; HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, April 8, 1920.

## NOTICES.

## SPECIAL SHOW of VOILE AND NET DRESSES AND BLOUSES

Sunshades in Georgette, Silk and Cretonne.

WARS come and go, peace dies and is born again, but through all the changes and chances of life we have always the one reality that can bring close to us the Ideal—the Eternal Feminine—the centre, not of gravity, but of attraction, holding the secret of love and the charm of loveliness. Poets of all time and clime have hung round her the airy, fairy fabrics of imagination, and in these later years we have materialised these fancies into facts so that Woman can cloth herself and her daughters in garments whose use does not prevent them from being ornamental.

LANE, CRAWFORD &amp; CO.

## COLUMBIA GRAFONOLAS AND RECORDS

SUPPLY YOU

WITH MUSIC FOR EVERY MOOD

CLASSICAL,

OPERATIC,

SONG, and DANCE.

THE ANDERSON MUSIC COY.

THE "COLUMBIA" (SHOP)

16, DES VOEUX ROAD CENTRAL.

TEL. 1322.

## NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

We have this day REMOVED our GARAGE to No. 161, Des Voeux Road Central, (next to Sincere Co., Ltd.)

BREEZY GARAGE,

Phone 2422.

Hongkong, April 5th, 1920.

## NOTICE.

We have just received fresh stocks of all CUTEX preparations. CUTEX is absolutely the best thing in manufacture. Try it.

Rependant Tooth Paste, the scientific new departure in Dental Preparations. Prices lowered by high exchange.

COLONIAL DISPENSARY.

14, Queen's Road Central.

Telephone No. 1877.



## "D.C.L." MALT EXTRACT

with

COD LIVER OIL

Is made from the finest selected barley and malted with the greatest care on the Company's own premises by the most scientific methods of manufacture.

THE DISTILLERS COMPANY, LTD.

EDINBURGH

Price per 1 lb. jar: \$1.00

" 2 lb. jar: 1.80

SOLE AGENTS:—

GANDE, PRICE &amp; COMPANY, LTD.

Tel. No. 122.

2, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.

You've heard her on the Victor.

See her on the Screen

## GERALDINE FARRAR

the world-famous operatic Star

— in —

Goldwyn's Gorgeous Photoplay

## "SHADOWS"

A drama of Eastern days and

Alaskan nights

in 6 parts

Also

Another first-rate SNUB Comedy

"LOOKING FOR TROUBLE"

and

an exceedingly interesting

PATHE NEWS.

Super-production prices.

THE CORONET.



## SHIPPING

## HONGKONG, CANTON &amp; MACAO STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

## HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

Sailings.—To Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 10 p.m.  
From Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 5 p.m.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.  
HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

## SAILINGS.—

To Macao daily at 8 a.m. and 5 p.m. (Sundays at 9 a.m.)  
From Macao daily at 8.30 a.m. and 9 p.m. (Sundays at 9 p.m.)

Police permits to leave the Colony are not required.  
Further information may be obtained at the Company's Office, Hotel Mansions, or from Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son, Booking Agents, Hongkong.

## DODWELL &amp; COMPANY, LTD.

## STEAMSHIP SERVICES.

Regular Sailings to NEW YORK via Panama Canal.

## S.S. "BOLTON CASTLE"

Sailing Beginning of May.

## LLOYD TRIESTINO

BRINDISI, VENICE & TRIESTE

via SINGAPORE, PENANG AND COLOMBO.

## S.S. "INNSBRUCK"

Sailing on or about the April 29th.

## NANYO YUSEN KAISHA, Ltd.

(SOUTH SEA MAIL S. S. CO.)

Regular Services between

JAPAN, HONGKONG & JAVA

FOR JAVA.

## S.S. "SAMARANG MARU"

Sailing on or about 25th April.

## OCEAN TRANSPORT Co., Ltd.

(TAIYO KAIYUN KAISHA.)

Steamship Services Trans-Pacific.

Also to Australia, Europe, etc.

## NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS

TAKING Cargo on through Bills of Lading to South AFRICAN

PORTS with transshipment at CALCUTTA.

in conjunction with the

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

AND APCAR LINES.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to—

DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

## IRON AND STEEL PRODUCTS

BEST TERMS COMPLETE STOCK.

(ESTABLISHED 1880). SINGON & CO. (TELEPHONE 515).

## O. S. K.

## OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

## LONDON, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM &amp; HAMBURG.

—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

HAVERA MARU ..... Tuesday, 4th May.

BAVRE MARU ..... Tuesday, 8th June.

BUENOS AIRES—Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Mauritius, Durban and

Cape Town via Singapore.

PANAMA MARU ..... Tuesday, 15th June.

SEATTLE MARU ..... Middle of July.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Spore.

BURMA MARU ..... Wednesday, 14th April.

SIAM MARU ..... End of April.

SAIGON, BANGKOK & SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly

service.

USAN MARU ..... Thursday, 8th April.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE—Monthly service taking cargo to

New Zealand and Pacific Islands.

VICTORIA & VANCOUVER—Tacoma via Manila, Keelung,

Shanghai, Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama.

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Empress of Japan ..... July 20 ..... Aug. 10

Empress of Asia ..... July 29 ..... Aug. 18

Monteagle ..... Aug. 12 ..... Sept. 5

Empress of Russia ..... Aug. 28 ..... Sept. 13

Empress of Japan ..... Sept. 11 ..... Oct. 5

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## CLUBS WITHOUT WOMEN, PLEASE!

Clubs, Freemasons' lodges, and monasteries are the only places left where man can get complete immunity from feminine society. But if the woman novelist who addressed the Aldwych Club the other day has her way, men's clubs will be thrown open to women.

But why do men pay heavy entrance fees and subscriptions for the purpose of congregating together in monastic-like establishments?

It is not for mere physical comfort. They can probably be quite as comfortable at home. It is not primarily to meet their fellow men or to play games or to get good food. All these things they can obtain elsewhere.

The real reason why clubs were established was to escape from women.

Ungallant as it may sound to say so, there are times when every man wishes to get right away from the propinquity of women. The most devoted of husbands, the most ardent of lovers, has, if he is a normal man, this recurring desire.

Even the society of the loveliest woman on earth would, in these moods, fail to attract him when set in the balance with a quiet dinner at the club in a favourite corner, either alone or with one or two cronies with whom he can be just himself, without any effort on his part of entertaining or being entertained.

Women have clubs of their own—very pleasant places, too, many of them—but they have never been able to reproduce the true club idea. The atmosphere is lacking. It is too restless, too artificial. The members are there to see and to be seen. The reception-rooms, with their buzz of conversation and beautifully attired women, have all the appearance of an afternoon party.

A man's club is his sanctuary. In it he can do as he likes. If he wants to talk he can find a friend to chat with or he can sit silent without being considered unmannerly or dull. He can relax in the true sense of the word.

The presence of women destroys the whole thing. It introduces a new and unnatural standard. From the earliest times men have banded themselves together into clubs from which women were rigidly excluded. In the Stone Age men met together in a convenient cave to eat an ichthyosaurus steak in peace and amity without their women-folk. If women are wise, they will not try to eradicate this age-long, essentially masculine trait.

Much as we love them, there are times when we like to escape them. Whatever they take let them leave us our clubs.

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"ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP."

## NEWS FROM HOME

## A ROCKY ROAD

(From Our Own Correspondent)

LONDON, Feb. 10.

With the exchanges performing strange "stunts," our business man is in a more dubious frame of mind than ever before. The only thing he is prepared to say for certain is that prices of commodities generally will rise still higher. The ordinary consumer, on hearing that, pursues advertisements in *The Times* asking for guidance as to the best place to go to on this world's surface to escape from the "new order of things" that the Prime Minister promised us with such satisfaction a few months ago.

But seriously, we are going through bog holes of perplexity as worrying to most families as were the experiences of five years when members of almost every household were negotiating "No Man's Land" at personal risk.

What is the situation? We have an enormous supply of paper money and high wages for labour with a shorter day. The result is they are relatively better off, while others, except the war-enriched profiteers, are infinitely worse off. Demand consequently continues far in excess of supply. The multitude wants the best "and damn the expense."

Motor car salesmen tell me they used to be able to tell a likely buyer on sight. Now the same man walks and the unlikely looking visitor is the heaviest buyer. I heard of a miner's house where there are two sons as well as the father in full work. They are taking £40 to £50 into that small dwelling every week. What could they get to show their luxury? They bought a piano, though no one could play it. Rivalry began in the locality, so they bought another one. Then a bright idea struck them. They took the inside out of one of them and used the case as a coal box. [This smells of propaganda.—Ed. C.M.]

## SOLUTIONS?

That twin cause—excess of currency and excess of extravagance—is mainly responsible for the condition of Europe. Nobody, speaking broadly, wants to settle down to work. Loans, doles, subsidies, official appointments and "breathing spells" have taken the calibre out of thousands in this country and in others.

Governments are setting the evil example by continuing to spend more than is coming in. France and Italy are especially profligate and yet are rather sore that additional credits are not flowing to them. The Near Eastern countries are waiting to a large extent on the bounty of the Allies. Cultivation has decreased in them all, but they say "What does it matter. England will see us through." But as a matter of fact we have enough difficulties of our own to handle, in addition to the heavy credits already given for the prosecution of the war.

The main solutions are clear—stop borrowing and get to work with production. AID WITH RAW MATERIALS. I have been mixing this last few days with the leading men of industry and finance in this country. They are singularly alive to the fact that the standard of living must be improved on a lasting basis. They are sympathetic to the reasonable demands of labour as never before. But they contend that if there is to be higher pay there must be increased efficiency. Otherwise they see a fall into depression after the present home demand is exhausted proportionate in severity to the altitude already reached.

The spectacle of the plight of Germany and Austria and the danger of the exchanges gradually affecting France and Italy in the same way with the risk of internal disturbances that would react to some extent on this country—move them to try and devise some means of stopping the deterioration.

Accordingly they are in favour of supplying to countries that are in extremely raw materials for their manufactures. The labour on these should be paid for and the finished products taken back and used by the lenders as exports. Payment should be made to the assisted nation with more raw material.

## THE BEST FIELD

Sir Arthur Steel Maitland, who was at the head of the Overseas Trade Dept. at the outset, in a survey of the potential markets of the world, makes a fleeting reference to the hazardous possibilities in China and the great field of South Russia, provided a decent government were available, but for the immediate present recommends concentration on Brazil, because of the fact that its resources have only just been scratched and it will be a great supplier of raw material in the future. The burden of his advice to manufacturers is

that they should take the wise course of cultivating new markets now, while the opportunity offers, because the abnormal conditions in the home market cannot continue for ever.

## FULL UP

Meanwhile there is certainly no doubt about the abnormal home demand. It permeates everything that is expensive—and what is not? We have record supplies of wine in the ports, but the record prices remain in the wine list. We have our cold stores, warehouses and docks choked with tea and meat and grain and wool, but all these things are almost as scarce as in war time and at higher prices, partly because the transport machinery has "gone to pieces," but also because people are exercising no restraint.

If you really want a shelter for your head you pay the agent for a start, in order that he may be civil and consider you at all. Then you pay fifty or a hundred per cent. more than the normal rent, plus a few hundred pounds premium for the privilege of getting in. I asked a woman owner of a house the other day what she wanted so many hundred pounds premium for, in addition to an exorbitant rent. "Because I have painted the place and papered the walls," she said, with a pronounced German accent. I taxed her with being German. She said she was Austrian and the English were all wrong in the war and now were getting their punishment. "I saw to it that she did not exact punishment from me."

## OPTIMISM

But in spite of all this we are really optimists wherever our enemies may say. We shall win through. Already there is a far better recognition of the situation in many quarters between masters and men. In some big works the directors and the spokesmen of the men hold monthly conferences and thrash out their works' troubles face to face. It acts splendidly on both sides. Reasonable demands are conceded and conditions are ameliorated. The men take a greater interest in the avoidance of waste.

From that we may get down to pretences to spur the idea—to a realisation that we must work and produce more. Responsible labour men are showing signs that they do realise this. The task is to get it down to the mass, on whom the poison-gases of the agitators play continually. Given a tolerable unity, the signs are all in favour of such work made for us that we shall speedily regain our lead in the world's commerce.

The advantage of America has been great, but the fall of the value of the \$ in New York, along with the fall of the Continental currencies, is killing her export trade. We shall not be able to buy from America for the future anything but essentials, until the purchasing power of the \$ improves. I have seen for myself many cables cancelling orders for American goods.

## THE SPORT ATTRACTION

Over half a million people witnessed last Saturday's leading football matches. That will give some idea of the "draw" that sport has for the people to-day. With more leisure for the workers this seems destined to increase still further this summer. Many large firms are encouraging it and their entrance passages are thick with notices of clubs for cricket and tennis in course of formation. There seems to be some danger of it being overdone, especially if it resolves itself into millions watching while a few professionals play.

## REVELATIONS?

The loss of so many brave sons has naturally made thousands of families more interested in the question of whether the dead can communicate with the living. Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, Sir Oliver Lodge and others have long been strongly on the affirmative side. Now comes a Lancashire parson named Vale-Owen with a long series of "revelations," describing the scenes and experiences in the world beyond. They certainly are beautiful in parts, with some literary skill, and as one great man said of them the other day, they will "double" give consolation to thousands. But they don't satisfy the analytical mind. They tell us of trees and music and so forth, of men at work and at play. They also describe how the owner of a dog is reunited with her pet, which died previously to herself. But the sceptical says the parson has merely written down what his sub-conscious self dictated, according to what his own conception of Heaven is like. He himself says he wrote under inspiration, without any effort of his own at all. Sir Oliver Lodge says he sometimes thinks those who have died see this world from another angle, and this he thinks may account for the earth-like descriptions of scenery the Rev. Vale Owen says he was irresistibly compelled to write. Anyway, Lord Northcliffe, with his accustomed eye for sensation, has given the

## THE Y.M.C.A. CONFERENCE

## YUNNAN REPRESENTATIVE IN SHANGHAI

Mr. Li Chwen-ben, a railroad engineer, passed through Shanghai on March 29 on his way to Tientsin to attend the Y.M.C.A. Convention. Mr. Li is one of the founders of the Y.M.C.A. in Yunnan. He arrived on the steamer "Nanking."

When, months ago, the announcement of the coming convention reached Yunnan, Mr. Li desired very much to go but failed to secure his release from pressing business duties. Later the printed announcements of the convention were posted up on the Y.M.C.A. bulletin boards and other parts of the city and the Yunnan of the Province passing by one of them asked the question "Who is to go to represent Yunnan at this great Convention?" He was told that the President of the Association, Mr. Li Chwen-ben desired very much to go but could not, and therefore it was quite likely that no one would represent the only Young Men's Christian Association in Yunnan. The Tsuchi Association discovered that the difficulty was only one securing a leave of absence and undertook to make satisfactory arrangements himself, and to show his personal interest, offered to provide part of the travelling expense for such a long journey in order that "the great Province of Yunnan be represented" at Tientsin.

## ONE THOUSAND DELEGATES

Telegraphic dispatches from the different parts of China received in Shanghai indicate that the number of delegates now on their way or about to start to Tientsin total 1,026.

Word has been received from Tientsin that such a large number of delegates plus the local constituency and the hosts of the Convention would crowd the largest auditorium in the city. There is every indication that the 8th Convention, celebrating the 25th Anniversary of the founding of the Y.M.C.A. in China will be one of the greatest gatherings ever held.

## TONG SHAO-YI'S LETTER

The following message from Tong Shao-yi, addressed to the Convention, has been received—

"The Young Men's Christian Association of China are holding their eighth National Convention in Tientsin on April 1, 1920. I, Shao-yi, not being able to attend in person, am sending these few words on the occasion of this important gathering."

"We have seen the rise and fall of many parties and societies in China. Few survive more than ten years, but the Young Men's Christian Association established twenty-five years ago at Tientsin is still flourishing and today has spread all over the country. The reason for this is because the Young Men's Christian Association is not a political organization, but is one for moral uplift and the formation of good character. The builder of a wall lays his foundation first; the growth of a plant nurtures the root. The work of the Association is of a similar nature. It aims to build up a firm foundation upon which all the activities of society are to be based."

"I, Shao-yi, am advanced in years but never a day passes without my hoping to see the morals and character of our people raised so that our country may be improved and our society strengthened. May all China's young men shoulder this responsibility with a determination and a purpose unsurpassed."—Shanghai Mercury.

## MILD WINTER

Seldom do I remember such a mild winter. We have hardly had any frost at all, but we have had much moisture and wind. Passengers across the Atlantic have had unexampled rough times and several great ships have been delayed by the hurricanes. As I write there is a touch almost of Spring in the air, and the buds are showing in the gardens. That gives the pessimist another chance, for he promptly predicts that this unreasonable mildness will be productive of advanced blossoms, probably to be nipped by late blasts and frosts. However, things seldom happen here as ill as the prophets foretell—a declaration of experience that may be applied both to the weather and our conditions generally.

## Two new launches are being built for the "WALLA-WALLA" fleet. Phone No. 5510.

## DAIRY FARM NEWS.

## FISH! FISH!

FINNAN HADDOCK 60 cents per lb.  
FILLET HADDOCK 65 " "  
KIPPERS 45 " "  
SALT SIBERIAN SALMON 20 " "

New Shipment just arrived.

We now have for sale

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FROM SUN, DUST, GLARE AND WIND. WILLSON GOGGLES ARE COMFORTABLE AND BECOMING. For LADIES and GENTLEMEN.

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No one should be without a pair of the above.

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## WHERE THE WORLD CRACKS.

HUGH FISSURE IN ALASKA.  
(By G. BASIL BARHAM, C.E.)

The report of the expedition sent out to explore the region devastated by the eruption of Mount Katmai in Alaska is likely to prove of immense service to science. It is at any rate replete with interest and throws considerable light on the causes and the effect of the mightiest volcanic out-break in the history of mankind. The eruptions that destroyed Pompeii and St. Pierre, and the cataclysm at Krakatoa have been completely dwarfed by the Alaska disaster in which six square miles of mountain range were literally blown away to a depth of 5,000 feet.

The expedition which was in charge of Professor R. F. Griggs, of the Ohio University was sent out by the National Geographic Society, and not only was the actual scene of the outbreak explored but the whole district was surveyed and examined in order to see what light could be thrown on the disaster itself, and how much could be added to human knowledge of volcanic and other seismic phenomena.

A CHANGED COUNTRY.  
It will be remembered that the volcano of Katmai is in the Aleutian range in Alaska. It became eruptive on June 6, 1912, continued in a state of colossal activity for about three days and was still somewhat active in the following October. It devastated an area of 10,000 square miles, involving tremendous changes of climate and geographical features. To-day it is still sending forth vast clouds of steam.

Eyewitnesses who saw the outbreak from a distance say that the eruption threw up a mass of ash and pumice five cubic miles in volume. It is known that the force of the principal explosion deposited ash 900 miles away, and sent a cloud of dust 40,000 feet high into the upper atmosphere all round the world. So violent was the eruption that there was no lava, or molten rock, as usual, but all the matter was blown into pumice and ashes.

It is stated that chief among the discoveries made is that the whole of Alaska from southwest to northwest is split by a smoking fissure, through which the internal fires of the earth are escaping. This fissure is at least 1,000 miles long, running from the Aleutian Islands, which are a chain of volcanoes, into the heart of Alaska, and thence probably to the vicinity of the North Pole.

THE EARTH SPLITTING.  
A somewhat similar fissure, running at a slightly different angle had been known to exist and was, as a matter of fact, explored by Professor Griggs during a previous visit, but the new fissure underlies the valley northwest from Katmai Pass toward Naknek Lake, and has been named Naknek's Fissure. Steam issues from the fissure for miles and other and less important fissures extend in various directions. Katmai Volcano stands at the junction, or rather, is an extension of the great Aleutian fissure which is from first to last but little short of 1,000 miles in length.

It appears from the report that the exploring party discovered, amongst other things, a mud river over 17 miles in length and passed another, a bright coloured red mud which although shorter was of such a depth that it could not be plumbed by a weighted steel wire of 1,000 feet in length. They mapped out altogether about 1,600 miles of hitherto unexplored country and during the journey 2,000 photographs of the volcanic region were taken and an immense collection of plants, insects, birds and geological data obtained.

OTHER ERUPTIONS DWARFED.  
In his report Professor Griggs says: No one who has not visited the district can form any adequate conception of the stupendous cataclysm that occurred. This Katmai explosion is easily to be ranked among the first dozen known within historic times. Previously Krakatoa had held first place in the ranks of men, but the quantity of material thrown out by Katmai was so much greater as to put it in an altogether different class. The whole island of Krakatoa could be dropped in the crater of Katmai. An eruption like this in an uninhabited district seems unimportant in comparison, for example, with that of Pelée with its appalling loss of life. Yet there may have been in the present case tornadoes of far greater than that which overwhelmed St. Pierre, killing 25,000 people, but the destruction by other agencies was so great as to leave little evidence of them if they occurred.

It is curious to note that although the eruption produced absolute devastation on the Alaskan mainland for a space of thousands of square miles around Mount Katmai, its effect at certain distances was surprisingly different. On the island of Kadiak, which is about 100 miles from the volcano, the eruption proved a blessing. The island was covered with a deposit of ash varying from 15 inches to one inch thick, but this had the effect of killing the weeds and encouraging the growth of richer blue top grass of greater value. The island is now covered with a more luxuriant growth than ever before, and cattle and sheep are heavier and increase more rapidly in size and weight.

JETS OF STEAM.  
Speaking of the first view of the crater Professor Griggs says that about half the bottom was occupied by a wonderful blue and green vitriolic lake, with the crescent-shaped remains of an ash-cone near the middle. In the larger end was a circle of lighter coloured water, which was in continual ebullition. Around the margin were a thousand jets of steam of all sizes issuing from every crevice with a roar like a great locomotive when the safety valve lets go. On the far side, close to the water, were two large, bright yellow spots of sulphur, while in two angles of less activity there were snow-fields.

During the journey Professor Griggs located a new uncharted active volcano, which he named Mount Martin, throwing up a column of steam a mile high. He reached the conclusion that this new volcano came into being at the time of the great eruption. Several other active volcanoes were also discovered. Scientists will be interested to note that in the report it is said that enormous floods followed long after the eruptions of the Katmai volcano. These floods gave the expedition much concern and had much to do with the obliteration of the landscape. Although various possible causes were investigated, the expedition returns with no explanation of the cause or origin of the floods.

It would appear, however, that the whole character of this part of the country has been altered, and as there are still occurring explosions at Mt. Katmai, and the vents are still active, floods in the Alaskan peninsula may continue for an indefinite period.

THE OVERWEIGHTED ARCTIC.  
Commenting on the report a leading scientist considers that the fissure of the earth's crust running through the Aleutian Islands, on which so many active volcanoes stand, the extension of which through the Alaskan Peninsula has been announced by Dr. Griggs, is perhaps the most peculiar and alarming phenomenon in the whole surface of our planet. In the absence of any other cause for the opening of the fissure, it is most reasonable to suppose that it is the result of the constantly increasing weight of the polar ice cap, due to our lengthening winters.

Several years ago Abbe Moreaux, director of the Bourges Observatory, France, after a study of the sun's face forecasted a series, though not perhaps quite unbroken, of 26 hard winters. His forecast to date has been amply verified. Ice and snow have so piled up in the Polar Circle that our several expeditions have been as many years trying to get out, and one has not been heard from for over a year. It is obvious, if my assumption is correct, that the Alaskan fissure will continue to increase in direct ratio with the increase in ice weight and that other volcanic explosions will follow in that section as internal gas forms.

BOWEL COMPLAINT IN CHILDREN.  
DURING the summer months children are subject to disorders of the bowels and should receive the most careful attention. As soon as any unusual looseness of the bowels, or colic, or diarrhoea is noticed, the remedy should be given. For sale by all Chemists and Dispensaries.

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Ship Chandlers, Coal Merchants, Sail-Makers, General Storekeepers, and Soap and Soda Manufacturers.  
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ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS, BOILER-MAKERS, BRASS and IRON FOUNDRIES. All work done in this establishment is guaranteed. We have over thirty years experience. We own two Shipyards, each 100,000 sq. ft. and 100 feet long.  
Town Office: 54, CONNAUGHT ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG. Telephone No. 429.  
Shipyards: 500-501-Fo, Kowloon, HONGKONG. Telephone No. 2.  
Estimates furnished on application.  
Hongkong, April 1, 1918.

BANKS.  
ASIA BANKING CORPORATION  
HONGKONG.

We handle all financial transactions incident to Foreign Trade.

Current Accounts kept in Gold Dollars, Sterling and Local Currency.

We offer to put Importers in touch with American Manufacturers and Exporters, through the use of the Special facilities of the Foreign Trade Bureau of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, which are placed at our disposal.

HEAD OFFICE:  
NEW YORK.

OTHER BRANCHES:

SHANGHAI HANKOW TIENTSIN  
PEKING MANILA CANTON  
CHANGSHA

## EXCHANGE.

Hongkong, April 8, 1920.

On London—  
Bank Wire ... 4-10  
On demand ... 4-10 1/2  
30 days sight ... 4-10 1/2  
6 months sight ... 4-10 1/2  
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HEAD OFFICE: Alexandra Buildings, Canton Road.

General Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Loans granted on approved securities. Current Accounts opened and Fixed Deposits received at rates which may be ascertained on application.

The Bank also conducts a Savings Department.

DONG TOY, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, January 4, 1920.

THE INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL BANK, LTD.

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DOMESTIC & FOREIGN BANKING.

Current, Savings, and Fixed Deposits bear interest at rates 2 1/2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

Interest on deposits is allowed on the minimum monthly balances at 3 1/2 PER CENT. per annum.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

N. J. STABE, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, May 14, 1916.

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

(FRENCH BASE).

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL: F. 250,000,000.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL: F. 150,000,000.

Paid-up: F. 15,000,000.

SUBSCRIBED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC.

Chairman of the Board: Andre Herthelot.

General Manager: J. J. Parnot.

HEAD OFFICE: 74, Rue de la Paix, Paris.

BRANCHES: CANTON, SAIGON, HANKOW, YUNNAN, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, TIENTSIN, PEKING, MANILA, CANTON, CHANGSHA.

BARRELS: In FRANCE: Societe Generale pour l'Industrie de la Cellulose et du Papier.

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Interest on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Local Currency and in Gold. Terms on application.

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BANKS.  
HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL: \$15,000,000.

RESERVE FUND: \$2,500,000.

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## WEATHER REPORT.

April 6d. 12h. 48m. No return from Japan and Vladivostok.

Pressure has increased slightly over Amami and the south coast of China, and decreased slightly elsewhere; the anticyclone has weakened.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.55 inch. Total since January 1st, 6.40 inches, against an average of 7.59 inches.

Forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon on the 8th.

- 1.—Honkong to Ger. Rock. N.E. wind, fresh fair.
- 2.—Formosa Channel. The same as No. 1.
- 3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamook. The same as No. 1.
- 4.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan. The same as No. 1.

## ROYAL OBSERVATORY.

## HONGKONG, DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

APRIL 8, 1920.—a.m.

Station.	Hour.	Bar Level.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Direction.	Force.	Weather.
Vladivostok	5a	30.25	48	53	W	4	b
Shanghai	5a	30.25	48	53	W	4	b
Shanghai	6a	30.25	48	53	W	4	b
Shanghai	7a	30.25	48	53	W	4	b
Shanghai	8a	30.25	48	53	W	4	b
Shanghai	9a	30.25	48	53	W	4	b
Shanghai	10a	30.25	48	53	W	4	b
Shanghai	11a	30.25	48	53	W	4	b
Shanghai	12a	30.25	48	53	W	4	b
Shanghai	1a	30.25	48	53	W	4	b
Shanghai	2a	30.25	48	53	W	4	b
Shanghai	3a	30.25	48	53	W	4	b
Shanghai	4a	30.25	48	53	W	4	b
Shanghai	5a	30.25	48	53	W	4	b
Shanghai	6a	30.25	48	53	W	4	b
Shanghai	7a	30.25	48	53	W	4	b
Shanghai	8a	30.25	48	53	W	4	b
Shanghai	9a	30.25	48	53	W	4	b
Shanghai	10a	30.25	48	53	W	4	b
Shanghai	11a	30.25	48	53	W	4	b
Shanghai	12a	30.25	48	53	W	4	b
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Shanghai	8a	30.25	48	53	W	4	b
Shanghai	9a	30.25	48	53	W	4	b
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Shanghai	3a	30.25	48	53	W	4	b
Shanghai	4a	30.25	48	53	W	4	b
Shanghai	5a	30.25	48	53	W	4	b
Shanghai	6a	30.25	48	53	W	4	b
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Shanghai	11a	30.25	48	53	W	4	b
Shanghai	12a	30.25	48	53	W	4	b
Shanghai	1a	30.25	48	53	W	4	b
Shanghai	2a	30.25	48	53	W	4	b
Shanghai	3a	30.25	48	53	W	4	b
Shanghai	4a	30.25	48	53	W	4	b
Shanghai	5a	30.25	48	53	W	4	b
Shanghai	6a	30.25	48	53	W	4	b
Shanghai	7a	30.25	48	53	W	4	b
Shanghai	8a	30.25	48	53	W	4	b
Shanghai	9a	30.25	48	53	W	4	b
Shanghai	10a	30.25	48	53	W	4	b
Shanghai	11a	30.25	48	53	W	4	b
Shanghai	12a	30.25	48	53	W	4	b
Shanghai	1a	30.25	48	53	W	4	b
Shanghai	2a	30.25	48	53	W	4	b
Shanghai	3a	30.25	48	53	W	4	b
Shanghai	4a	30.25	48	53	W	4	b
Shanghai	5a	30.25	48	53	W	4	b
Shanghai	6a	30.25	48	53	W	4	b
Shanghai	7a	30.25	48	53	W	4	b
Shanghai	8a	30.25	48	53	W	4	b
Shanghai	9a	30.25	48	53	W	4	b
Shanghai	10a	30.25	48	53	W	4	b
Shanghai	11a	30.25	48	53	W	4	b
Shanghai	12a	30.25	48	53	W	4	b
Shanghai	1a	30.25	48	53	W	4	b
Shanghai	2a	30.25	48	53	W	4	b
Shanghai	3a	30.25	48	53	W	4	b
Shanghai	4a	30.25	48	53	W	4	b
Shanghai	5a	30.25	48	53	W	4	b
Shanghai	6a	30.25	48	53	W	4	b
Shanghai	7a	30.25	48	53	W	4	b
Shanghai	8a	30.25	48	53	W	4	b
Shanghai	9a	30.25	48	53	W	4	b
Shanghai	10a	30.25	48	53	W	4	b
Shanghai	11a	30.25	48	53	W	4	b
Shanghai	12a	30.25	48	53	W	4	b
Shanghai	1a	30.25	48	53	W	4	b
Shanghai	2a	30.25	48	53	W	4	b
Shanghai	3a	30.25	48	53	W	4	b
Shanghai	4a	30.25	48	53	W	4	b
Shanghai	5a	30.25	48	53	W	4	b
Shanghai	6a	30.25	48	53	W	4	b
Shanghai	7a	30.25	48	53	W	4	b
Shanghai	8a	30.25	48	53	W	4	b
Shanghai	9a	30.25	48	53	W	4	b
Shanghai	10a	30.25	48	53	W	4	b
Shanghai	11a	30.25	48	53	W	4	b
Shanghai	12a	30.25	48	53	W	4	b
Shanghai	1a	30.25	48	53	W	4	b
Shanghai	2a	30.25	48	53	W	4	b
Shanghai	3a	30.25	48	53	W	4	b
Shanghai	4a	30.25	48	53	W	4	b
Shanghai	5a	30.25	48	53	W	4	b
Shanghai	6a	30.25	48	53	W	4	b
Shanghai	7a	30.25	48	53	W	4	b
Shanghai	8a	30.25	48	53	W	4	b
Shanghai	9a	30.25	48	53	W	4	b
Shanghai	10a	30.25	48	53	W	4	b
Shanghai	11a	30.25	48	53	W	4	b
Shanghai	12a	30.25	48	53	W	4	b
Shanghai	1a	30.25	48	53	W	4	b
Shanghai	2a	30.25	48	53	W	4	b
Shanghai	3a	30.25	48	53	W	4	b
Shanghai	4a	30.25	48	53	W	4	b
Shanghai	5a	30.25	48	53	W	4	b
Shanghai	6a	30.25	48	53	W	4	b
Shanghai	7a	30.25	48	53	W	4	b
Shanghai	8a	30.25	48	53	W	4	b
Shanghai	9a	30.25	48	53	W	4	b
Shanghai	10a	30.25	48	53	W	4	b
Shanghai	11a	30.25	48	53	W	4	b
Shanghai	12a	30.25	48	53	W	4	b
Shanghai	1a	30.25	48	53	W	4	b
Shanghai	2a	30.25	48	53	W	4	b
Shanghai	3a	30.25	48	53	W	4	b
Shanghai	4a	30.25	48	53	W	4	b
Shanghai	5a	30.25	48	53	W	4	b
Shanghai	6a	30.25	48	53	W	4	b
Shanghai	7a	30.25	48	53	W	4	b
Shanghai	8a	30.25	48	53	W	4	b
Shanghai	9a	30.25	48	53	W	4	b
Shanghai	10a	30.25	48	53	W	4	b
Shanghai	11a	30.25	48	53	W	4	b
Shanghai	12a	30.25	48	53	W	4	b
Shanghai	1a	30.25	48	53	W	4	b
Shanghai	2a	30.25	48	53	W	4	b
Shanghai	3a	30.25	48	53	W	4	b
Shanghai	4a	30.25	48	53	W	4	b
Shanghai	5a	30.25	48	53	W	4	b
Shanghai	6a	30.25	48	53	W	4	b
Shanghai	7a	30.25	48	53	W	4	b
Shanghai	8a	30.25	48	53	W	4	b
Shanghai	9a	30.25	48	53	W	4	b
Shanghai	10a	30.25	48	53	W	4	b
Shanghai	11a	30.25	48	53	W	4	b
Shanghai	12a	30.25	48	53	W	4	b
Shanghai	1a	30.25	48	53	W	4	b
Shanghai	2a	30.25	48	53	W	4	b